

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

recovery of the long-lost literary remains of these ancient inhabitants of the Tigris-Euphrates Valley.

The breezy references in the preface to the dulness of the writings of those "who have made the field a specialty," and the twaddle about a book "which should contain the pure gold of Babylonian romance freed from the darker ore of antiquarian research," constitute a clever bit of camouflage, which fails, however, to conceal the author's totally inadequate preparation for the work he has undertaken. Some of the spellings of Babylonian names found in the volume might be overlooked, but the pronunciations of them given in the "Glossary and Index" would make any Assyriologist's hair stand on end.

Truths That Save. By Frank H. Decker. Boston: Pilgrim Press, 1917. Pp. xii+171. $1.00.

The work that was done by the author while at Church House, Providence, Rhode Island, was so challenging in its success that anything from him is sure of meeting an eager group of readers. This book contains ten typical and accurate interviews with the "cases" which were constantly under treatment at Church House. Then follow forty-two brief addresses given in the chapel. Together these reveal the secret of Mr. Decker's success. Perhaps it is gathered up most clearly in this paragraph with which one of the interviews closes: "In each case I had appealed to the spirit of God of whose presence both confessed that they had been painfully conscious. 'He who would have kept you out of sin,' I said 'will now lead you out of it. Follow Him' " (p. 34).

The administration of this kind of pastoral medicine appears to be a simple matter; but we are aware that it requires also the skill of Mr. Decker to produce the effects reported here. Pastors will find the volume exceedingly suggestive.

The Apostles' Creed To-day. By Edward S. Drown. New York: Macmillan, 1917. Pp. 129. $1.00.

The author is professor in the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge and has written a sensible book which will commend itself to many who are impatient with an unyielding allegiance to creeds as such, and which will not satisfy those who hold all the old forms tenaciously. His first chapter is entitled "Creeds and Liberty," in which he defends the place and function of the creeds when truly used as the "path through the forest." Then he studies the origin and character of the Apostles' Creed, so called. This is free from technicalities and is a most useful chapter. Then he interprets the creed. For example: "By the resurrection of the body we mean that after death we shall find a new and personal expression in some environment that is now unknown to us." He shows clearly that this is not what the words mean literally. Finally he shows how the creed may be used for spiritual edification and therefore be made to perform its original function in the development of the Christian life. We know of no more frank and earnest appeal for the ancient symbol in its real place in modern life.

The Ministry: An Appeal to College Men. By Charles Franklin Thwing. Boston: Pilgrim Press, 1916. Pp. 89. $0.50.

President Thwing, of Western Reserve University, here makes a strong appeal to college men to give themselves to the Christian ministry. He gives a comprehensive and discriminating survey of the attractions of the ministry to the modern college man. Then he faces the objections to the ministry in a perfectly frank spirit, making, naturally, a brief reply to the objections. Next he shows the qualities necessary in the man choosing the ministry as a life-work, without giving the idea of a perfectly impossible cross-section of omniscience or an escaped angel, as is so often done in describing the young minister. Finally he cites successful ministers to report on their work. It is a fair appeal, blinking no difficulties, avoiding absurdities, and making the ministry attractive to the manly student.

The Social Teachings of the Prophets and Jesus. By Charles Foster Kent. New York: Scribner, 1917. Pp. xiii+364. $1.50.

In twenty-eight sections, beginning with "Moses' Assertion of the Rights of the Industrially Oppressed" and closing with "The Application of the Social Teachings of the Prophets and Jesus in National and International Relations," Professor Kent sets forth the characteristic social message of the books of the Bible with fulness and skill. It is a volume primarily adapted to the classroom, but it will be also profitable in private reading and study. The passages are printed when they are not too extensive, and thus the text is made immediately available for use without constant consultation of a Bible. The historical background is displayed with the clearness and conciseness of which Professor Kent is a master. One of the most valuable chapters is that entitled, "Jesus' Teaching regarding the Family." An example of the sane judgment of Professor Kent is seen in his treatment of the economic basis of the early Christian communities. He says: "The economic life of the Jerusalem community was not regulated by an arbitrary, communistic principle, but by the more powerful forces of brotherly love and of loyalty to the fraternal community which Jesus had inspired in the hearts of his followers." This is one of the best books on the subject we know.